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the text, 7 black and 5 colored plates and a colored map; Zweiter Band—Länder und Staatenkunde der aussereuropäischen Gebiete. Wirtschaftsgeographie. xiv and 816 pp., 204 Illustrations and Maps in text, 7 black and 7 colored Plates, Bibliography and Index. Velhagen & Klasing, Leipzig, 1909. M. 20.

Every issue of this standard Handbook has been awaited with interest, because, on the whole, it is the best work of the sort that is published. The five editions form, in themselves, a good summary of geography. The present issue is the first in two volumes and contains fully three times as much matter as any of the earlier editions. The editor had the collaboration of fifteen of the leading geographers of Germany, all men of international reputation, as Penck, Krümmel, Drude Meinardus, Rein and Sapper. This work, appearing every few years, with its hundreds of maps and diagrams and its authoritative letterpress, keeps nearly every phase of geography up to date, dealing not only with the descriptive side of the study but also with most other geographical aspects. It is perhaps noteworthy, and a little curious, that Prof. Scobel, the able editor of all the issues of this work and the Director of the map house of Velhagen & Klasing, does not provide an occasional article on cartography.

The work especially appeals to teachers, students, merchants and intelligent persons, who read German, as a guide and reference book in geography.

Miguel Triana. Por el sur de Colombia. Excursión pintoresca y científica al Putumayo. Prológo de S. Pérez Triana. xxiii and 355 pp., Map and Index. Garnier Hermanos, Paris (1908).

The author is a Colombian civil engineer, who went inland from Tumaco, one of the Pacific ports of Colombia, to search for routes that might be made practicable wagon roads between the highlands of the Andes, at Pasto, and navigable tributaries of the Amazon. A little steamer took him as far inland as Barbacoas on the Telembi R. His journey thence was along the wretched path which laden mules have travelled, for generations, to Pasto. His real work began at this point, whence a short journey to the southeast took him to La Cocha, a large lake, 9,000 feet above the sea, from which issues the Guaimés branch of the Putumayo tributary of the Amazon.

He descended this branch, to its junction with the Putumayo, making the journey in a canoe, in spite of rapids and other obstructions. The Putumayo itself is very well known, for the present President of Colombia descended it in 1874, about 1,000 miles, to its mouth; and Dr. Crevaux in 1878-9, ascended the river for 800 miles to Cuemby, in a steamer, and reported it navigable to that point for vessels drawing 6 feet. It is believed to be better adapted for navigation than most of the Amazon tributaries.

Having reached this known river, the explorer turned north and ascended the Guineo affluent of the Putumayo and then crossing a divide, paddled up the Mocoa affluent of the Caquetá or Yapura, another of the great Amazon tributaries. He thus examined three water approaches to great rivers leading to the Amazon. He seems to have proven that it will be a difficult and very expensive undertaking to connect this part of the Andean plateau with good navigation leading to the Amazon. His book is delightful reading, for it is not merely a scientific record but graphically describes a very little known part of southern Colombia.